

atives, who are now discredited and discredited.

Independents Issue Manifesto

The independents' committee has issued a manifesto, saying in effect: "The counter-revolution has been suppressed; but the Bauer-Noske government is trying to reestablish the old régime by cowardly compromise. Another Junker, von Seeckt, replaces the Junker von Lüttwitz. A state siege is maintained and the Prussian government has entrusted the protection of Berlin to the Reichswehr and the security guard, which means that a military dictatorship persists.

"There has been no change in the system, but only a change of persons. The independents will not accept this situation."

There were fewer disturbances in Berlin last night than on any night since the beginning of the revolution. Several detachments of troops were sent away, but the majority were here this morning. Wilhelmstrasse was crowded with them, all carrying hand grenades. Several squads trundled machine guns and flame-throwers. When the Baltic troops, clear out the work of guarding the city will be undertaken by regular detachments of troops stationed in Berlin and the security police.

Newsboys Are Mobbed

During the late hours of the night great excitement prevailed, though many of the population remained indoors. Newsboys with single sheet editions of the "Vossische Zeitung" were literally mobbed, so eager was the desire to obtain news which had been so long denied.

Agitators appeared early in the morning and quickly drew crowds. In Wilhelmstrasse a soldier harangued a group of comrades and civilians with a speech of a general nature. There was a fresh outbreak of agitation against Jews, many of the street speakers calling upon the people to keep them out of public office.

At the Reichstag, where thousands of eyes as it dropped leaflets signed "League of professional soldiers of Germany," stating that it was opposed to a new government and would recognize only the government to which it had sworn allegiance, and await the call of Noske to reorganize.

Food Prices Still Soar

Food prices have continued to soar, and the hunger has become a real people generally to lay in as much as they could place their hands on the markets were besieged and all the stores were closed. Attempts at hoarding were being made, and the price of several instances to the wrecking of shops. The inability of the poor to pay the big prices demanded for necessities is bound to cause considerable distress and agitation.

In consequence of Dr. Kapp's abdication Berlin will be under a military dictatorship until the civil government is reestablished. Yesterday afternoon a military conference was held. A long line of automobiles brought the members of Von Lüttwitz's staff, who had fled to the Reichstag, to the Chancellery. The intention appeared to be to adopt a military rule of the most severe order, to prevent the possibility of the radicals attempting a rising.

"Reds" Biding Their Time?

The fact that the Independents and Communists so far have not resorted to the extreme violence characterizing the revolutionary strikes of 1918 and 1919 is regarded as a hopeful sign. It admits of two inferences: First, that they are biding their time until they can direct the violence against the government, and second, lack of military equipment and fear of risking a struggle against the Reichswehr.

It is believed in Berlin, who are believed to be far from sympathetic toward the "Reds."

During the Spartacist trouble in Berlin last year, hundreds were killed in Berlin alone. In March, 1919, the official figures placed the number of dead at eighteen hundred, and many of the participants in the fighting were executed. The destruction of property through the wrecking of buildings and looting was estimated then at 100,000,000 marks. Little damage to property thus far has resulted in the clashes incident to the revolution.

Ellis Loring Drexel, Acting Commissioner and American Chargé d'Affaires in this city, has informed the State Department that the situation in Germany is not so serious as it was at the time of the revolution. Dr. Kapp's régime has fallen, the whole danger lies in a Communist uprising.

Communists forces are reported to be marching on Berlin from various other cities. Mr. Drexel says that in a few hours more pass quietly a crisis may be avoided.

Ebert Troops in Control in Berlin

PARIS, March 18.—The general situation in Germany has much improved since yesterday, according to advices received by the German peace delegation here to-day. The only serious trouble is now confined to the industrial centers and the Ruhr Valley, where the Spartacists are still preventing the reestablishment of order.

The latest news from Berlin has given rise in Paris to the conviction that the political movement toward the right party is likely to result, if it is successful, in the election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as the next President of Germany, and that the power then would have to be shifted from the Socialists toward the conservative elements.

Replying to demands for a discussion of the government's foreign policy, Premier Millerand, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said:

"I have nothing to report concerning the events that are happening in Germany. As regards our own action, and common action by the Allies, the French government has been very active in asking for the postponement of this question was, after all, one concerning not only French officers and men, but also those of Belgium, Italy

and Great Britain. He added that upon the initiative of the French government negotiations had already begun among the Allies to settle this question, a solution of which the government desired even more than did the Chamber.

Soviet Rule Urged

By Von Lüttwitz

COPENHAGEN, March 18.—General Lüttwitz, before his withdrawal from the head of the Kapp military forces in Berlin, proposed to Ernest Daumig, the Spartacan leader, the formation of a Soviet republic under military protection, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Politikon."

A dispatch to the "Berlingske Tidende" from Hamburg reports the situation throughout the districts of Rhenish Westphalia as of a most serious character. During fighting in an attack upon the Nuremberg railroad station twenty persons were killed and many others wounded. The troops remained in possession of the town.

At Leipzig, the message announces, armed workers erected barricades, and there has been heavy fighting in the inner city since 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

A telephone message from Hamburg to-day said there was violent fighting between troops and students on the one side and workmen on the other proceeding at Kiel.

The message said the workmen were attacking with bombs, hand grenades, machine guns and trench mortars, and that many persons had been killed or wounded.

A telegram from Stuttgart, evidently emanating from the Ebert government, declares that the imperial President has accepted the resignation of General von Lüttwitz. It also denies that the leaders of the majority parties have negotiated with the other parties relative to the holding of elections in June, to the election of an imperial President by the people and to reorganization of the Cabinet.

The telegram says the leaders of the majority parties are nearly all in Stuttgart and that the imperial government has all along refused to make any declaration or take any decision under pressure of the mutiny.

Ebert Will Win, Washington Belief

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Control of Germany by the Spartacists or the inauguration of Soviet rule in Berlin is not expected by officials here who have been watching the movements in the revolution in the Central Empire.

Return to power of the Ebert government and a speedy putting down of the "Red" outbreaks are expected.

Official advices received at the State Department to-day from American Commissioner Ellis L. Drexel at Berlin contain the reassuring information that the activity of the revolutionists and the radical element has not spread rapidly. He said some parts of Berlin were as quiet as they had ever been.

The opinion is held here that the new movements of the Spartacists will not be effective. The radical Socialists are not so numerous as they were during the former outbreaks and little doubt is felt that their uprising will be successfully resisted.

It is expected to-day that while the Ebert government may not have been wholly satisfactory, it has made an effort to meet the problems of the country and has won the admiration of those groups which have been antagonistic to organized government.

While optimism is expressed here by officials, no effort was made to forecast the outcome of the disturbed conditions in Germany. It was recalled that before the Russian revolution skilled observers right on the ground had tried to detect evidences of the discontent and no one predicted the overthrow of the government.

National Assembly Opens at Stuttgart

STUTTGART, March 18 (By The Associated Press).—The German National Assembly opened at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon in the Fine Arts Building.

It was presided over by Konstantin Fehrenbach, who issued the call for the present session. There was a large attendance of deputies, especially from the Reichswehr officers.

President Fehrenbach said that many Conservative and National Liberal members had not come, while others were not able to appear. He sharply criticized the Berlin upheaval of the "revolutionary rebels" and urged the resumption of work throughout the country.

The state president of Württemberg welcomed the Assembly in the name of Württemberg, after which Gustav Bauer, the Chancellor, spoke in behalf of the government.

The house was closely guarded by Reichswehr troops, and armored automobiles patrolled the streets. The first session was without notable incident.

Chancellor Bauer, in reviewing recent events and declaring the origin of the insurrection, mentioned that General von Lüttwitz had demanded the strengthening of the imperial forces and preparations for revenge.

Herr Bauer confirmed the fact that failure of the coup was largely due to the loyalty of the officials of the various ministries. He declared that Kapp's government was merely a form of agitation, with reactionary aims. The most bitter reproaches had been directed against Matthias Erzberger, but, said Herr Bauer, despite the attack and all the most incomprehensible verdict, it could not be gainsaid that there had scarcely

Placed end to end, the half million fountain pens bought yearly by The Delineator families, would reach from New York to Bridgeport, Conn. Such an intelligent, prosperous, enormous market as the million Delineator families is the ideal place to advertise articles of good quality. The women readers of The Delineator do 85% of the retail purchasing of their households.

The Delineator

The Magazine in One Million Homes

been a more capable expert minister than Erzberger.

He contended that the success of their tactics was owing to the justification of the government's quitting Berlin. The whole people had rallied to the government and called for arms to fight against reaction. The Pan-German Fatherland party and men like Colonel Bauer and General Ludendorff he characterized as wire-pullers. Kapp's crime had thrown the country's recuperation back months, if not years.

Kapp's accomplices still held sway in Silesia and East Prussia, but their rule would be counted by days, the Chancellor said.

In opening the sitting Herr Fehrenbach expressed the thanks of the government to the troops and officials who had remained loyal and also to the German people, especially in the South and West, who had proved their loyalty to the democratic constitution.

Herr Bauer argued that the impossible demands of the Versailles Treaty were largely responsible for the Nationalist agitation. He declared that the government soon would return to Berlin and take the severest measures against the empire wreckers. A measure would be submitted to the Assembly for the election of the President by the National Assembly as heretofore.

The imperial government, continued the Chancellor, had never for a moment sought to negotiate with the insurgents. They demanded Kapp's unconditional capitulation, and Dr. Schirfer had capitulated unconditionally. The National and People's parties had not only not uttered a word of condemnation, but had even assured the revolutionists of their loyal cooperation with the constitutional government.

The roll call showed two hundred Deputies present, among them only three of the National party and one of the People's party.

'Reds' Hold Most Of West Germany

AMSTERDAM, March 18 (By The Associated Press).—Nearly the whole of western Germany is in the hands of extremists, according to dispatches received by the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant," of Rotterdam, is quoted in a "London Times" dispatch from the Hague as saying in a description of the exit of the Kaiser's army from Berlin that the troops of the old government, realizing that they had been misled, disarmed some of their officers and rioting took place in the barracks. The Dutch correspondents have been brought to Berlin by the Kapp government.

In the afternoon it became clear to the people that the rule of the usurper was over. In the reception hall of the chancellery great excitement prevailed. A number of cars were leaving with Kapp's followers.

Kapp's daughter, in a state of great agitation, shouted wildly, "You have triumphed now, have you not?" Before any one could reply she turned round and burst into tears, while her father took his seat in the automobile.

The Dutch correspondents have been learned from an independent source that the report of the formation of a Soviet government was a "fairly tale" of Kapp's government.

Reports reaching London tell of Spartacist clashes with troops in various parts of Germany. An artillery battery at Wetter, Westphalia, has been ordered by the Kapp government to an official Berlin dispatch filed Wednesday afternoon. The Spartacists killed all the officers of the battery and nearly all of the men, the dispatch says.

War Office advices declare that there have been no disturbances in the occupied territory, where the people were urged by the Kapp government to workmen's councils of the Soviet type, which have been established in some of the factories in Cologne, are being suppressed, the advices say.

Information received by the War Office justifies the statement that the Kapp coup has resulted in a revival of the Spartacist movement.

The Allied commission has warned the burgomasters of the neutral zone that they will be held responsible for the maintenance of order. Thus far the armies of occupation have not advanced from the original line.

Confirmation is given in official dispatches of the reported creation of

Britain Silent On Berlin Policy

LONDON, March 18.—Questioned in the House of Commons concerning when a statement of policy with regard to the situation in Germany would be made, Premier Lloyd George said to-day that in a rapidly changing situation, such as that at present in Germany, the British government does not consider any fresh statement of policy possible.

The Premier said the matter was under further consideration and the House might rest assured that Great Britain, in common with the other Allied governments, intended to see that the peace treaty was observed.

the Minister of Defense; no amnesty for the offenders in the recent coup; and the punishment of all persons guilty of treason, the withdrawal of all troops from Berlin and the right of the labor unions to take part in the forming of a government.

Rebel Leaders Imprisoned by Ebert's Order

Continued from page one

every effort to escape the fulfillment of the terms of the treaty. But what actually has happened convinces the British that the only logical policy to pursue in Germany is one of moderation.

There is general support for Lord Birkenhead's statement that the only way to stabilize Europe is to reorganize the whole of it. Only super-optimists believe that the collapsed revolution in Germany is to be the last uprising in Europe in some time. There is danger ahead, but the present example of failure is bound to give the militarist and monarchist parties, whether German, Austrian, Greek or Russian, food for thought.

The elections in Germany which were planned for November probably will be held in the summer, and it is expected that the President will be elected by direct vote instead of by the National Assembly as heretofore.

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Kapp has gone and with him the other leaders of the militarist coup, but their departure does not automatically remove the troops. Street battles which have taken place in many do, but large government positions are not fighting merely to overthrow a régime; they have behind them the nucleus of a Soviet organization which was prepared to assume control of the country.

Soldiers Feel Masters Militarists Declared Ready to Fight if Their Rule Should Be Contested

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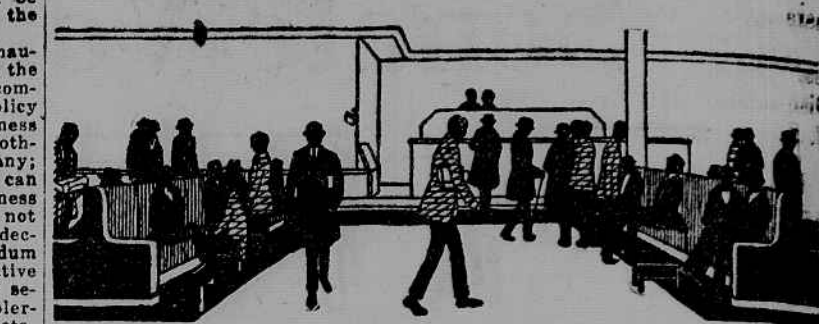
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Fusion Urged by Lloyd George to Oppose Socialism

Time Not Ripe for Launching New Party, Is Belief: Premier Predicts League That Will Prevent War

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, March 18.—The British public shows more interest in the efforts of Premier Lloyd George to arrange a political fusion than in the German situation. The Premier's address to-day to the coalition Liberals was the climax of a series of political meetings extending through the week.

The consensus is that the time is not ripe for the launching of a new party composed of Conservatives and Unionists and that the Premier has abandoned his plan, temporarily at least, until he has had an opportunity to judge the reaction.

The Northcliffe press, which is consistently critical of the Premier, characterizes the speech to-day as an attack on labor, in appealing for a union of Conservatives and Liberals outside of the Asquith camp. The Premier declared that the great work of the future would be to fight Socialism, and he described the Labor party as socialistic. He said there was no possibility of a coalition of the Liberals and labor, and therefore was the duty of the Liberals to fuse themselves with the Conservatives.

The Premier declared his opposition to common ownership, which he said was known in France as communism and in Russia as Bolshevism. He insisted that he was still a Liberal because he believed in liberal principles and in freedom, Lloyd George said the nation must fight Socialism. He said there was a single party which itself could obtain a majority in Parliament.

In addition to his announcement of domestic policy, the Premier said the great international issue would be the formation of a permanent and powerful league of nations to prevent war. Only a few Independent Liberals attended the private gathering, but those who did argued that coalition of the Liberals and Conservatives would be bound to result in advantages for labor and would encourage Socialism, which the Premier desired to fight.

Lord Robert Cecil, who is opposed to the fusion, is collecting a considerable body of Conservatives behind him. Several Liberal members of the Cabinet are opposed to the Premier's scheme.

As expected, most of the Liberal press as well as the Northcliffe organs and the Conservative "Morning Post" denounced the proposed fusion. Political observers believe the Premier will wait for developments before attempting to push the plan further.

Lloyd George's personal following in the country is exceedingly large, though he recently antagonized many of the working class. The bulk of the situation lies in that neither the Lib-

eral nor the Conservatives want to sacrifice their identity as a party.

Charles and Zita Pleased

At Revolution in Berlin

GENEVA, March 18.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria, now living at Frangins, is reported to have been pleased when he first received word of the reactionary revolt in Berlin.

Former Empress Zita also is in constant communication with Vienna, and has received a large number of visitors in the last few days. She is reported to be in better spirits than she has been for some time.